

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TEACHER TECHNOLOGY TRAINING
ACT OF 1997**HON. BRUCE F. VENTO**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Teacher Technology Training Act of 1997 offered by my friend and colleague, Representative MORELLA, who heads the Science Committee's Subcommittee on Technology. I am proud to be a sponsor of this important legislative initiative.

Hooking schools to the Internet and improving access to technology are crucial first steps towards ensuring our Nation's students can compete in the increasingly global economy of the 21st century. However, access to technology is only half the equation. Making sure teachers and students are able to do more than admire the brand new computers in their classrooms and actually use them is the second half of the equation. The Internet is truly the world's first global teaching tool, but we will never realize the power and potential of the Internet as a teaching tool until we equip teachers with the necessary training to know how to optimize its use in the classroom.

The Teacher Training Technology Act is a legislative initiative introduced in Congress geared solely towards funding for teacher training in technology. Many Federal programs have money available for teacher training, but there are frankly too many claims and demands on these funds to accommodate teacher technology training. Included in the President's Technology and Literacy Program, is a proposal set aside of funds for technology in education, but a glaring defect is that no funds are focused specifically on technology training for teachers.

This legislation recognizes the technology training deficit and provides for both in-service training for existing teachers, and pre-service training for new teachers, so that both groups will be better prepared in the classroom.

Just as a dictionary cannot be used as a resource by someone who is unable to read, computers in our classroom are only useful to the extent that teachers are able to understand their operation and apply this know how in the classroom today and tomorrow. I ask that my colleagues support this bipartisan legislation.

U.S. GIRL SCOUT GOLD AWARD

HON. PETER HOEKSTRA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to salute three outstanding young women

who have been honored with the Girl Scout Gold Award by the Michigan Pine and Dunes Girl Scout Council in Muskegon, MI. Debbie Christenson, Shannon Jones, and Randi Durst were honored May 15, 1997 for earning the Gold Award, the highest achievement award in U.S. girl scouting.

The Girl Scout Gold Award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning, and personal development. To receive the award, a Girl Scout must earn four interest project patches, the career exploration pin, the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award, and the Senior Girl Scout Challenge, as well as design and implement a Girl Scout Gold Award project.

As members of the Michigan Pine and Dunes Girl Scout Council, Debbie, Shannon, and Randi have been working toward the Girl Scout Gold Award for over a year. Debbie completed her Gold Award project in the area of developing pride for girl scouting in younger members by honoring the Girl Scout founder, Juliette Low. For her project, Shannon coordinated and promoted the 85th anniversary celebration of girl scouting, while Randi's project was in the area of scholarship funding for wider opportunity participants.

I would like to commend these three young women for the significant service they have provided to their community and their country and congratulate them on receiving the Girl Scout Gold Award.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION
ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. DOC HASTINGS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 23, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1119) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, many Department of Energy sites have dramatically downsized over the past three years. In fact, each of the three largest sites—Hanford, Savannah River, and Oak Ridge—have seen reductions in employment of at least 30 percent during this time frame. Each has had its work force reduced by at least 3,100 employees. This has had a dramatic impact on these areas, especially those located away from a metropolitan area.

In spite of these reductions, the committee cut section 3161 economic transition funding from \$70 million to \$22 million—more than a 60 percent reduction.

My amendment would restore \$44 million to the program, and require that the Department contract with a private auditing firm to conduct a study examining the impact of the program in the past 2 years, and an estimate of the number of jobs created in each community under the 3161 program.

This is a responsible, commonsense way to ensure that current programs continue, but that we also take steps to ensure that the money is spent efficiently.

If the report suggests otherwise, Congress can then take action to address the program's deficiencies.

As a result, I urge a "yes" vote on this amendment.

SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF A.
JASON BONAPARTE**HON. ROD R. BLAGOJEVICH**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. BLAGOJEVICH. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to rise to recognize high school senior, A. Jason Bonaparte, for his outstanding contributions to our community as a member of the Beautillion 1997 Program. The success of our Nation lies in the hands of our youth as they mature into the next generation of decisionmaking adults. It is particularly reassuring to see a young man such as Jason make a concerted effort to secure his future and the future of our Nation.

This spring, Jason Bonaparte achieved two important milestones. In addition to receiving a high school diploma, he also graduated from the Beautillion 1997 Program. Sponsored by the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, this program is dedicated to assisting in the advancement of African-American males in our communities. The Beautillion prepares a select group of individuals for life in college and beyond through various educational, outreach, and service-oriented activities. Jason and his fellow participants took on tough issues facing our Nation through discussion groups, and had an opportunity to gain valuable insight from community leaders through a guest lecture series.

The hard work and dedication of Jason Bonaparte and his fellow participants in the Beautillion Program is deserving of our recognition. In their efforts, these young men have become role models for our Nation's youth. They have made a positive investment, not only in their own lives, but in the future of our country as a whole. I commend them on their efforts.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

June 25, 1997

DISAPPROVAL OF MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT FOR CHINA

SPEECH OF

HON. HAROLD E. FORD, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 24, 1997

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose this resolution. The debate today comes down to two simple questions: Will we choose to isolate China, or will we remain actively engaged with China through trade and economic cooperation?

The 20th century will be recorded as the American century Mr. Speaker, because as a nation, we led the world in trade, in human rights and in international cooperation. If we expect to lay claim to the 21st century, as we did the 20th, we must engage China—a nation which will emerge as one of the most powerful in the world.

There is no doubt that China has serious human rights problems that must be addressed. But there are more effective means to address these concerns without hurting American jobs, such as, implementing targeted sanctions and enforcing existing international trade laws.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, maintaining normal trade relations, which is all MFN does, provides America with a meaningful forum to influence important human rights issues.

Tomorrow's marketplace will be shaped by the forces of technology and globalization. Studies tell us that in the 21st century, 90 percent of today's kindergarten students will be working in jobs that do not exist today. Many of these jobs will be export driven, and many of these exports will go to China. If America disengages from China, our ability to compete in that global marketplace will be undermined. I urge my colleagues to oppose this resolution.

A TRIBUTE TO CHIEF DEPUTY DON LANQUIST

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Chief Deputy Don Lanquist for 30 years of distinguished service to our community and the Ventura County Sheriff's Department. John F. Kennedy measured a man's success in public service according to four criteria—courage, judgment, integrity, and dedication. Chief Deputy Don Lanquist not only possesses these virtues, but serves as an example of what a leaders should be.

When most people think of Don, they think of someone they can always go to in order to get the job done. He is able to follow projects from inception to completion, personally working each and every step along the way.

The Todd Road Jail Facility, a nationally recognized showcase facility, is one example of his exceptional work. Don began with the idea of building a new jail, requisitioned the funding from legislators, aided in project design and development, and planned the inau-

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guration of the new facility. Few people are capable of following projects to completion especially with such success. This is just one of the many reasons the citizens of Thousand Oaks honor him today.

In addition to his contributions to law enforcement and public protection, I would like to recognize Don today for his compassionate treatment of other people. He is an extraordinary leader because he always puts the feelings of others first. His leadership, however, does not end with his job. Don has also served on the State Sheriff's Association and on the California Board of Corrections.

Chief Deputy Lanquist is truly able to accomplish monumental tasks and has indeed led his field of custody operations in to the 21st century. His successes in prisoner management and rehabilitation have contributed to Ventura County's reputation as one of the Nation's safest counties.

I ask my esteemed colleagues today to join the family, friends, and citizens of Ventura County in recognizing Chief Deputy Don Lanquist for 30 years of exceptional service. His hard work and dedication make him a role model for all in our community.

FLOODING IN MILWAUKEE

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend southeastern Wisconsin experienced serious flooding when more than 7 inches of rain fell within 12 hours, forcing hundreds of my constituents from their homes and causing millions of dollars in damages. Many residents of Milwaukee County were without electricity, trying to rescue their valuable possessions, furniture, major appliances, and other household essentials from flooded and mud-caked basements. Schools, roads, government buildings, and municipal equipment also suffered significant damage. In fact, my family and I spent 2 days getting a foot and a half of water out of our own basement.

Since the flooding began, I have been in contact with local and State disaster officials, as well as the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] and the Small Business Administration [SBA], to coordinate a response to this disaster. Today, FEMA officials are in Milwaukee to survey the damage and provide a preliminary damage assessment [PDA] to the President as he decides whether to declare the region a Federal disaster area. I am confident that the people of Milwaukee will work together to repair the damage caused by the flooding, and that we will be successful in our efforts to rebuild.

As a result of this disaster, I was not present during rollcall votes 225, 226, and 227 on Monday, June 23. I strongly support these three amendments to the Defense authorization bill, and had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on each. I am pleased that the House approved these amendments overwhelmingly, and I look forward to their consideration in the Senate.

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TRIBUTE TO CHIEF GALEN W. BROOKENS

HON. PETER HOEKSTRA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure today to honor Galen W. Brookens, who is retiring this year as chief of police at the Fremont Police Department in Fremont, MI.

Chief Brookens began his distinguished career with the Fremont Police Department on March 16, 1963, as a patrolman. He served in this capacity until January 1, 1968, when he went to work as an investigator for the twenty-seventh circuit court. In December 1968, he returned to the Fremont Police Department after accepting the position of chief of police.

Throughout his career, Chief Brookens has played an instrumental role in the community he has served. In 1979, he aided in the development and institution of the 911 system in Newaygo County, the second county in Michigan to provide this service, and also worked to establish the Silent Observer Program. He has served as chairman and board member of the Michigan Law Enforcement Officers Training Council, the Newaygo County Administrative Officers Association, and the Michigan Chiefs of Police. In 1982, Chief Brookens received the "Service Above Self" award from the Rotary Club for his role in the development of an alcohol rehabilitation program in Newaygo County, his willingness to speak and teach at Fremont High School and various civic organizations, and his service and devotion to the First Reformed Church as a Sunday school teacher, deacon, and choir member. In addition, Chief Brookens has been given numerous awards, certificates, and commendations for exemplary police work and selfless service to the community of Fremont.

For 33 years, Chief Brookens has dedicated his career to serving others. His work in the community has been an invaluable asset that has affected, and will continue to affect, the lives of many. As he retires, I would like to give him my thanks for his years of public service to the citizens of Fremont, and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. DOC HASTINGS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 23, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1119) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, the 1997 Department of Defense Authorization Act included several provisions designed to encourage the Department of Energy to implement reforms in the management of environmental cleanup programs.

Unfortunately, Department management continues to struggle with ongoing cleanup programs, as evidenced by the problems facing the Pit 9 project in Idaho, and problems with the transition to new contractors at a number of sites.

Recognizing these programs, a bipartisan group of lawmakers spent several months studying the Department system. Working with our colleagues, with our constituents, and with the Nation's Governors and State attorneys general, we came up with a series of recommendations which were designed to help cut through the redtape and bureaucracy surrounding the DOE cleanup system.

These provisions were included in the House version of the 1997 Defense bill, and are now a part of Public Law 104-260.

Unfortunately, the Department has virtually ignored congressional intent, and has failed to implement almost every single one of these recommendations. For instance:

The Department has taken no action to reappoint site managers at each cleanup site, as required by section 3173 of the bill.

The Department has failed to submit to Congress a report on section 3175, which requires the establishment of a technology deployment program at DOE sites.

To the best of my knowledge, the Department has failed to comply with section 3174 of the law, which requires that the Secretary certify that any new Department paperwork requirements—called orders—are necessary for "the protection of human health and the environment or safety, the fulfillment of legal requirements, or the conduct of critical administrative functions." This was meant to reduce the absolutely unbelievable amount of paperwork that exists in the DOE system.

The Department has failed to work with State leaders to ensure that the provisions cover sites other than the Hanford Nuclear Reservation in my district, as suggested by section 3172.

And until this past month, the Department had ignored provisions that Congress had included to speed up transfers of funding from one project to another. And although these limited reprogrammings have recently been approved at Hanford and Savannah River, Department budget officials are apparently misinterpreting even these simple procedures.

Mr. Chairman, Congress included these provisions as a subtle reminder to the Department that the time for reform had come. The Department's decision to ignore these provisions demonstrates that they have little interest in taking the steps necessary to assure Congress that the \$6 billion we appropriate for these programs is well spent.

This amendment strengthens the existing provisions by making a number of the changes mandatory, instead of voluntary. It will empower the site manager to take action to enhance environmental restoration at the site. It puts a 2-month limit on the amount of time that DOE headquarters may take to review urgent budget transfer requests. It gives

the site manager the responsibility for considering the cost and risk reduction benefits in making decisions in cleanup actions.

Some have argued that this will grant unilateral authority to the site manager. That is simply not true. The Secretary will retain the ultimate decision making authority. And the Secretary is also given the authority to remove a site manager, if he sees fit.

Mr. Chairman, it was my original intention that this amendment should cover all Department of Energy sites. However, we agreed at this point to limit it to the Hanford site, with the expectation that the Department will seek to apply similar provisions across the complex.

This is a simple, but commonsense step towards imposing responsible management on a Department which has clearly demonstrated that it has had problems managing the billions of dollars that we have given them each year. As a result, I would urge my colleagues to support this provision.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE HORACE O'BRYANT MIDDLE SCHOOL'S CONCERT CHOIR AND SERENADES

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Horace O'Bryant Middle School's Concert Choir and Serenaders which was commended as the best overall choir among all middle and high school choirs in the Nation. The group from Horace O'Bryant recently won the top award in the finals at the All American Music Festival in Orlando, FL.

About 60 middle schoolers comprise the choir and about half of them also participate in the Serenaders, a dancing jazz show choir. Much of their repertoire consists of popular melodies from movies and television shows.

I am proud to see that music is still so great a part of our children's lives. The Key West Citizen said it well when it declared that "We can share this triumph with the kids and their teachers because we know that their music lights the way to a harmonious future for all of us."

Mr. Speaker, I applaud these students of their diligence and commitment to music and for their excellent representation of Florida in this prestigious national competition. Also to be commended are the team's choral director, parents, and school principal, who gave their time and support.

HONORING RICHARD SILVER'S 55 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Richard Silver's 55 years of service to our Nation and its veterans.

Mr. Silver is currently the director of the James Haley VA Medical Center in Tampa,

FL. Since 1979, he has guided what is, in my opinion, one of the best VA medical facilities in the country. The Center serves veterans from around my home State of Florida and provides them with the quality care they deserve. He has used an active teaching role and close professional relationship with the University of South Florida College of Medicine.

Before coming to Tampa, Richard served in the same position at the Brockton and Northampton VA Medical Centers in Massachusetts. He has also served as the assistant hospital director at East Orange, NJ, and was director of personnel service in the Department of Medicine and Surgery at the VA Central Office. In total, he has over 55 years of service to our country.

In addition to devoting his life to the care of our Nation's veterans, Mr. Silver also served in the U.S. Army as a captain while he was assigned to the Combat Engineers in the South Pacific.

Richard has devoted his life to protecting our Nation and those who answered the call in its time of need. He has an exemplary career of service that is worthy of recognition.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Richard Silver and wish him continued success in his work at the Tampa VA.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE SCHMIEDEL

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to honor Mr. George Schmiedel for his outstanding service to the citizens of Connecticut. On this Friday, June 27, Mr. Schmiedel will retire after 30 years of service as the registrar of voters for my hometown of Danbury, CT.

Mr. Schmiedel is a lifelong resident of Danbury, CT, and a 1948 graduate of Danbury High School. He is a dedicated member and active participant at St. Peter's Church. In addition to his lengthy and distinguished service to the city of Danbury, Mr. Schmiedel also was employed for 19 years by the John Hancock Insurance Co. He and his wife, Sally, are the proud parents of three children: Mark, Steven, and Brenda, and have five grandchildren.

Mr. Schmiedel has a long history of outstanding commitment to the community of Danbury. His membership and service in the Arthritis Association, the American Cancer Society, the Catholic War Veterans, and the Danbury Democratic Club has made a lasting contribution and has made him an invaluable member of our community.

Mr. Schmiedel's extended service is a testimony to his dedication to the citizens of Connecticut and a reflection of his personal concern for the people of Danbury. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending Mr. George Schmiedel for his dedicated service and to congratulate him on his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO THE FBI AND CIA

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency for the apprehension of a suspect in the murder of two CIA employees and the wounding of three other individuals near Langley 4 years ago.

According to reports, FBI agents took the confessed killer into custody in a covert operation near the Afghan-Pakistani border with intelligence support from the CIA, ending a 4-year international manhunt. The dawn raid was executed without incident.

This case demonstrates the vital importance of maintaining a strong U.S. intelligence community. It also reminds us of the value of perseverance in the pursuit of justice.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the work done by the FBI and the CIA last week. All America thanks them.

ENCRYPTION BILL: AN EXERCISE IN DECEPTION

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, last week the Senate Commerce Committee reported a bill, S. 909, sponsored by Senators MCCAIN and KERREY, which largely embodies the latest administration proposals to deal with encryption technology. This misguided legislation (S. 909) would be a great leap backward in the effort to reform current American export restrictions on encryption and remove serious impediments to the competitiveness of our Nation's high-tech industry.

In addition, by proposing unprecedented domestic controls on the use of encryption, the McCain-Kerrey bill also poses serious threats to fundamental civil liberties and privacy rights. I believe that the Senate effort is propelled largely by a lack of understanding of both the worldwide prevalence of strong encryption and the technical challenges posed by the massive key recovery-escrow infrastructure envisioned in the bill.

Earlier this week, Mr. Dan Gillmore, columnist for the San Jose Mercury News discussed the problems with S. 909 and strongly urged a rejection of the McCain-Kerrey approach. I submit his column into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the San Jose Mercury News, June 23, 1997]

ENCRYPTION BILL: FEDERAL EXERCISE IN SELF-DECEPTION

(By Dan Gillmore)

As a bill bearing his name zipped last week through the Senate Commerce Committee he heads, Arizona Republican John McCain said, "This bill carefully seeks to balance the concerns of law enforcement with individual privacy concerns."

The legislation, co-sponsored by Nebraska Democrat Bob Kerrey and two other Demo-

crats, was the latest futile attempt in Congress to achieve the impossible: compromise on an issue that fundamentally has no middle ground.

The issue is encryption, the scrambling of digital information. Try as they might, lawmakers must eventually understand the reality. When it comes to the privacy of personal information in the digital age, we have two simple choices. Either we allow people to encrypt their messages, using scrambling and unscrambling "keys" to which only they have access, or we do not.

Governments are certain that bad people will use encryption to help achieve bad ends. They're right. But their cure would shred our basic liberties.

So the Clinton administration and its allies—the McCain-Kerrey legislation is widely viewed as an administration-approved plan—are pushing a policy that would force us to put descrambling keys in the hands of third parties. Then, when law enforcement people wanted to see our communications, they'd simply get the keys from that third party.

The McCain-Kerrey bill pretends to stop short of that. It would force government agencies to use only electronic hardware and software that included this key-recovery scheme. It would also require the same system for anyone using a network that is funded in any way by federal funds, including virtually all university networks.

While one section calls the system "voluntary" for private individuals, the rest of the legislation would make it all but impossible to resist. Hardware and software companies, which so far have resisted the government's moves, will be much more likely to simply give in and build this key-recovery method into all of their products if they have to build it into ones bought by the government. Consumers need options, not monolithic products.

Another section of the bill would, in effect, require even private citizens to use such software—and therefore give their keys to the third parties—if they want to buy anything online. People tend to use what they have in front of them.

There's nothing wrong with the idea of letting a third party hold onto a descrambling key in certain cases. As former White House official Jock Gill noted recently on an Internet mailing list, all government communications should use such a system so the public can keep an eye on what the government is doing in our name and with our money. We'll need to create a system, of course, where such oversight doesn't end up forcing the public to use exactly the same technology for its own encryption needs—or at least keep private keys out of the hands of centralized third parties.

Companies, meanwhile, will need to hold onto the business-related keys of employees, so that vital records won't be lost when someone leaves or dies. But I can't think of many companies that will be happy about giving the vault keys to third parties they can't control.

Private citizens also should consider giving their keys to trusted third parties, just as they give their house keys to neighbors when on vacation trips. I intend to do just that—but it's none of the government's business who gets my personal encryption key. I need strong encryption, as the digital age arrives, because more and more of my life will exist on these public networks.

The practical difficulties of setting up a centralized key-recovery system are immense. Even if it could be done, I would never trust such a government-run system to

be even remotely secure from corruption. I remember the Social Security employees who sold personal information to outsiders. I've also seen too much evidence that governments tend to abuse liberties when they have too much power—and the McCain-Kerrey bill would allow virtually anyone at any level of law enforcement to have access to private information on the flimsiest pretext, not even requiring a court order.

Kerrey's participation in this latest travesty is sad. He needs no lessons in courage. He lost part of a leg in Vietnam. Later, as he stood up to the know-nothings who would ban flag-burning, he noted that our strength comes partly from our ability to express ourselves even in ways that offend many others.

Now, however, Kerrey is aligning himself with a much more dangerous crowd of know-nothings: those who'd ban our right to keep private information private. He may believe this is about finding common ground; if so, someone has fed him falsehoods. His proposal, if enacted, would create the worst invasion of our fundamental liberty in many decades.

If you care even slightly about your privacy in the future, pick up a pen today and write your Senators and member of the House of Representatives. Tell them to reject the Clinton-McCain-Kerrey approach. Tell them you value your privacy and won't give it up without a fight. And remind them that you vote.

A TRIBUTE TO SAN DIEGO POSTAL EMPLOYEES

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise once again to pay tribute to the U.S. Postal Service employees of San Diego. Again, a survey, conducted by Price Waterhouse, has confirmed that 95 percent of all letters mailed to and from San Diego arrived on time. This places San Diego mail carriers second best in the Nation; 1 percentage point behind first place.

The Postal Service employees of San Diego should be proud of their excellent service. While the national slogan for the Postal Service is "We Deliver," San Diego postal employees say, "We deliver on time" and this survey proves that they do.

I want to personally recognize San Diego District Manager Danny Jackson, the Margaret L. Sellers Processing and Distribution Center Manager Thomas Wilson, and the San Diego Postmaster Glenn Crouch. Along with every postal employee in San Diego, they have the right to be proud of their accomplishments. They have once again brought national recognition to San Diego and enhanced our reputation as America's finest city.

Every San Diegan should join me in expressing gratitude to our Postal Service employees in San Diego and their commitment to be the best of the best.

SPEECH OF

HON. DOC HASTINGS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 23, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1119) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I have been working closely with Mr. HALL to clarify the terms and conditions of Department of Energy property transfers. In Washington State, economic development activities are largely undertaken by ports. However, the Department has been unclear as to whether ports are eligible to apply for surplus Department of Energy property. I am pleased that the guidelines established pursuant to the Hall amendment will address these issues.

Past Congresses have set up a series of provisions which govern the transfer of Federal Government property to other agencies, to local governments, or to economic development organizations. A special provision was created for Department of Energy waste cleanup sites, which frequently are contaminated, or near contaminated areas.

By allowing the Government to transfer unproductive properties, the taxpayer will benefit by eliminating costly maintenance and security expenses. Second, it will provide additional opportunities for economic growth in communities which are suffering from dramatically reduced Department of Energy budgets. This is particularly important given the National Security Committee's decision to reduce section 3161 economic transition funding from \$70 million to \$22 million.

Mr. Chairman, the work force in my district has been cut by 31 percent in the past 3 years. Savannah River is seeing a reduction of 1,800 employees as we speak. And Oak Ridge, Rocky Flats, and Fernald have all seen work force reductions of between 20 percent and 30 percent.

This amendment will enable local economic development agencies to more easily acquire surplus Federal property and bring in private sector employers. I thank Mr. HALL and urge the adoption of the amendment.

CHILTON COUNTY ALABAMA CELEBRATES THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHILTON COUNTY PEACH FESTIVAL

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Chilton County Peach Festival. Chilton County is known across the country for the fine peaches it produces. Each year the

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Chilton County Peach Festival pays tribute to these peaches and the growers who produce them. The Clanton Jaycees, the sponsors of the festival, work alongside the Chilton County fruit growers to make this event a success. This year is particularly exciting not only because of the bumper crop of peaches, but because this year marks the 50th anniversary of the Chilton County Peach Festival.

The first festival was held in 1947 in Thorsby, AL. It was sponsored by the Clanton Kiwanis Club, the Thorsby Business Men's Club, the Thorsby Civic Club, the Clanton Lion's Club, and the Clanton Chamber of Commerce. The Chilton County Chamber of Commerce has also sponsored the event. The festival was eventually moved to Clanton, the county seat. For many years the energetic young men and women of the Clanton Jaycees have devoted countless hours to this festival, making it the largest event in Chilton County.

The festival is celebrated each June with a parade, a peach queen contest, and a peach auction. The auction provides funds that allows the Clanton Jaycees to perform charitable work throughout the year, including furnishing Christmas presents for children from economically disadvantaged families. The parade has numerous entries, including the winners of the Chilton County Peach Queen contest and their courts. The three queens are chosen by judges during contests held the week of the festival. The winners are crowned as Miss Peach, Junior Miss Peach, and Little Miss Peach. We would like to extend our congratulations to the winners and to all the former queens returning for this anniversary celebration.

Chilton County peach growers truly deserve this annual tribute. These growers have worked through years of droughts, floods, insect infestations, and bitter cold to protect the trees from harm and save the crop that is so valuable to the economy of Chilton County. In fact, the peaches these growers produce account for approximately 75 percent of the peaches grown in Alabama. The peach industry brings an estimated \$40 million dollars to Chilton County every year. These peaches are sold at local markets that attract many tourists who want to buy the famous fruit and mouth-watering products made from them, such as peach ice cream. Peaches from Chilton County also can be found in grocery store produce sections across the country.

We would like to extend our congratulations to the people of Chilton County on the 50th anniversary of the Chilton County Peach Festival. We would also like to pay special tribute to the Clanton Jaycees and the Chilton County peach growers, who make it all possible.

FORT RENO

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to resolve a long-standing land dispute between the United States and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes

June 25, 1997

of Oklahoma. This land, known as Fort Teno, was used as a military reserve and was later transferred to the Department of Agriculture. Currently, this Department has a small research station there.

The Fort Reno land were part of the original Cheyenne-Arapaho reservation created by Executive order in 1869. The lands were removed from the reservation, again by Executive order, in 1883. It was the understanding of the tribes that these land would be returned to them when the military no longer needed the lands, but this provision is not clearly documented.

Congress later transferred portions of the land to the Departments of Agriculture and Justice, and these departments continue to use the land to the exclusion of the Indians. Several attempts have been made in the House to return the land to the tribes, but no bill has ever been enacted into law.

A 1975 statute states Federal land located within original Indian territory which becomes excess to the needs of the agency maintaining jurisdiction over the land should be returned to the tribe whose reservation originally included the land. By operation of this statute, the lands should have been returned to the tribes 2 years ago.

While legal arguments can be made that the tribes have been compensated for this land in a prior land settlement, I am not persuaded that these two tribes have been treated fairly in their dealings with the U.S. Government, and urge my colleagues to support this legislation so that we may provide a final, equitable resolution to this dispute.

Mr. Speaker, a copy of the bill and a brief section by section analysis follows.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The original Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian Reservation in western Oklahoma, which included the land known as the Fort Reno Military Reservation, was established by the Medicine Lodge Creek Treaty of 1867 and reaffirmed by Executive order in 1869.

(2) The Fort Reno Military Reservation lands include sites used by the Tribe for the Sun Dance and other religious and cultural purposes, burial sites, and medicine gathering areas.

SEC. 2. LAND TAKEN INTO TRUST.

(a) IN GENERAL., The land described in subsection (b) is hereby taken into trust for the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma.

(b) LAND DESCRIBED. The land taken into trust pursuant to subsection (a) is that land in Canadian County, Oklahoma, described as follows:

(1) All of sections 1, 2, 3, and 4, Township 12 North, Range 8 West, Indian Meridian.

(2) Those portions of sections 25 and 26 lying south of the North Canadian River, Township 13 North, Range 8 West, Indian Meridian.

(3) That portion of section 26 lying west of the North Canadian River, Township 13 North, Range 8 West, Indian Meridian.

(4) All of sections 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, and 36, Township 13 North, Range 8 West, Indian Meridian.

SEC. 3. USE OF PORTION OF LAND BY BUREAU OF PRISONS.

The Secretary, with the consent of and on terms agreeable to the Business Committee

of the Tribe, may lease to the United States for use by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice in connection with the Federal Reformatory at El Reno, Oklahoma, all or part of the land described as the south half of section 1 and the south half of section 2, Township 12 North, Range 8 West, Indian Meridian.

SEC. 4. PRIOR EASEMENTS, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND COMMITMENTS.

(a) NONREVOCABLE; TIME-LIMITED.—(1) A nonrevocable easement, license, permit, or commitment with respect to the lands described in section 2 shall continue in effect for the period for which it was granted or made if such nonrevocable easement, license, permit, or commitment was granted or made—

(A) on or before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(B) by the Secretary of War or by the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(C) for a specified, limited period of time.

(2) An easement, license, permit, or commitment described in paragraph (1) may be renewed by the Secretary upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary considers advisable.

(b) REVOCABLE; INDEFINITE DURATION.—An easement, license, permit, or commitment which exists on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to the lands described in section 2 may be continued or renewed by the Secretary if—

(1) the easement, license, permit, or commitment is revocable or of indefinite duration, and

(2) the Secretary considers such continuance or renewal to be in the public interest.

(c) USE OF LAND BY BUREAU OF PRISONS.—

(1) In the case of lands described in paragraph (2), the Secretary may continue or renew an easement, right-of-way, or permit to land, only if such easement, right-of-way, or permit is—

(A) in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act;

(B) limited to use or maintenance of water lines, roads to and from the sewage disposal plant, or sewage effluent lakes from the sewage disposal plant located on the land;

(C) granted for use by Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice; and

(D) useful to the Bureau of Prisons for purposes of maintaining the sewage disposal plant located on the land.

(2) The land referred to in paragraph (1) is that land described in section 2 that is located in—

(A) section 1, Township 12 North, Range 8 West, Indian Meridian; and

(B) the southeast quarter of section 36, Township 13 North, Range 8 West, Indian Meridian.

SEC. 5. BUILDINGS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

The Secretary may—

(1) make any Federally owned buildings, improvements, or facilities (including any personal property used in connection with such buildings, improvements, or facilities) located on the land described in section 2 available to the Tribe for their use; and

(2) convey any Federal owned buildings, improvements, or facilities (including any personal property used in connection with such buildings, improvements, or facilities) located on the land described in section 2 to the Tribe in accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to Indian tribes certain federally owned buildings, improvements, or facilities on tribal lands or on lands reserved for Indian administration" approved August 6, 1956 (25 U.S.C. 443a).

SEC. 6. ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS.

For the purposes of the eligibility for and delivery of all services and benefits provided to Indians because of their status as federally recognized, those members of the Tribe residing in Canadian County, Oklahoma, shall be deemed to be resident on or near an Indian reservation.

SEC. 7. EFFECT ON TREATIES.

No provision of this Act shall be construed to constitute an amendment, modification, or interpretation of any treaty to which the Tribe or any other Indian tribe is a party nor to any right secured to the Tribe or any other Indian tribe by any treaty.

SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act:

(1) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) The term "Tribe" means the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma.

SECTION BY SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1: Describes the lands originally part of the Fort Reno reserve to be transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior in trust for the tribes.

Section 2: In addition to the land retained by the Bureau of Prisons, this section authorizes use by the Bureau of Prisons of part of the transferred lands, subject to the approval of the tribes.

Section 3: Authorizes the continuation of current easements, licenses, permits and other current uses by the Bureau of Prisons for as long as the current uses continue.

Section 4: Authorizes, but does not require, that ownership of the buildings currently located on the lands may be transferred to the tribes.

Section 5: Recognizes members of the tribes who live near the tribal reservation as eligible for tribal benefits.

Section 6: Specifies that this legislation will not be construed as amending any treaty between the United States and any federally-recognized Indian tribe.

Section 7: Defines the term "Secretary" and "Tribe" with respect to the subject legislation.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MEANINGFUL HEALTH CARE FOR CHILDREN

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, the bipartisan budget deal that President Clinton and Congress have agreed to includes a \$16 billion fund to extend health care coverage to 5 million children over 5 years. The proposal before us, however, extends coverage to only 500,000 additional children a year. This is clearly insufficient.

One reason why so few children would obtain coverage is that the current proposal contains loopholes that allow the \$16 billion fund to substitute for new cuts in Federal Medicaid spending. States would also be permitted to use the fund as a source of general revenue to cover costs totally unrelated to health care, such as paving roads and financing tax cuts. The funding intended for children essentially

creates a new State slush fund with no accountability.

The proposal before us represents a wasted opportunity. Approximately 20 million children lack health insurance for at least part of the year. In California, almost 20 percent of all children lack health insurance. These are children of working families. Nearly 9 out of 10 uninsured children have at least one parent who works. Almost two-thirds of these parents work full time.

Changes must be made before we invest billions of dollars in a block grant that does not achieve its intended purpose. The Child Health Insurance and Lower Deficit Act (H.R. 1364) and the Child Health Insurance Act (H.R. 1363), legislation that I have cosponsored with Representative NANCY JOHNSON, contain provisions that, if adopted, would add necessary structure to the block grants and truly enable children to receive needed health insurance.

Proposals in these bills ensure that allocated funds would be appropriately directed to deliver solid health care coverage to more children. For example, States are directed to contract with insurance companies or community health center networks to provide services directly to children. Coverage would include access to pediatric primary and specialty care providers, including centers of pediatric specialized treatment expertise. In addition, the bills make sure that States provide a benefits package either equivalent to the Medicaid package or comparable to a standard plan currently offered under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program. These basic requirements would not handcuff states; rather, they would create a structure that would guarantee that children in working families finally obtain meaningful health care.

We have a unique opportunity to achieve the laudable goal of insuring children. Yet if we do not add necessary safeguards and enhancements, we will not accomplish this goal. Let's not waste this opportunity.

A TRIBUTE TO THE BERNARDSVILLE NEWS

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to The Bernardsville News, an institution that has brightened the lives and expanded the horizons of north central New Jerseyans for the past century. This Saturday, June 28, 1997, The Bernardsville News and those that print it will celebrate its 100th anniversary. Mr. Speaker, I am honored and proud to be included in this wonderful celebration.

In the era of media moguls and mega mergers, where corporate behemoths like Disney and Ted Turner battle over billions, it seems nothing is consistent anymore. That is precisely what makes this hallmark so significant. For 100 years, the journalists and editors at The Bernardsville News have recorded the current events of New Jersey—the people, the places, and the effects they've had on our lives and communities.

The newspaper has been a mainstay of the community since its debut as *The Bernardsville Beacon* in February, 1897, followed by its second issue on March 6, 1897, when it appeared as *The Bernardsville News*.

The *News* has been guided by a series of five publishing families, starting with a local Presbyterian minister and his son in 1897, who founded the newspaper before selling it in 1902 to the H.C. Rowell family who in turn sold it to Levi and Helena Trumbull in 1907.

Levi Trumbull, 74 at the time of his purchase of the paper, ran the newspaper until poor health forced him into an ill-fated sale of the paper in 1915 to its competitors, *The Bernardsville Recorder* newspaper whose owners ran the paper for about 7 months, accumulated massive debts and disappeared.

That merger created the *Recorder Publishing Co.*, however, which is the corporate name of the newspaper's publishing company today.

The Trumbull family reclaimed the newspaper in February 1916 and their son Carl Trumbull ran the newspaper until 1955 when his family sold to Charles McDermott.

McDermott added a second newspaper, *The Mendham-Chester Tribune*, and sold both newspapers to *The Bernardsville News'* current owners, Cortlandt and Nancy Parker, in 1957.

The Parker family is celebrating its 40th anniversary of ownership this year and has expanded the newspaper group from two community newspapers to 14 weekly newspapers, including two newspapers serving large condominium complexes in the area, with paid combined circulation of about 50,000 households in northern Somerset County, Morris County and northern Hunterdon County in central New Jersey.

The Parkers' four children follow the Parker tradition by maintaining an active involvement in producing these newspapers. This tradition of service has brought us a vivid chronicle of history and a record of events both current and past, and it has helped preserve many public and private institutions in New Jersey. For this we can only say thank you.

Readership is testament to initial quality of product. But longevity is testament to the commitment and dedication of professionals who have succeeded in keeping *The Bernardsville News* on every coffee table and front porch in Far Hills, Peapack-Gladstone, Bedminster Township and Bernards Township for the past 100 years.

Mr. Speaker, if the current quality of *The Bernardsville News* is any indication, I have every confidence that a similar group of grateful New Jerseyans will gather in 2097 for the 200th Anniversary Celebration of *The Bernardsville News*.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES C. MILONAS

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to congratulate Dr. Charles C. Milonas for

his dedication to improving our educational system. On June 30, 1997, he will celebrate three decades of service on boards of education.

Throughout the years, Dr. Charles Milonas has been committed to providing better schools in Macomb County. In 1967, Dr. Milonas began serving on the Clintondale School Board as the treasurer and secretary. After 4 years, Dr. Milonas ran for a seat on the Macomb Intermediate School Board where he has served with distinction to this date. Over the years, he has also been an active member of the Macomb School Boards Association, the Michigan Association of School Boards, and the National School Board Association. His leadership and commitment have made him a key player in the education of the children in our area.

When he was growing up, Charles Milonas was a serious student who always placed a high value on education. After attending Northeastern High School, he went on to receive his B.S. from Wayne State University and his D.D.S. from Northwestern University Dental School. He completed his postgraduate work at Walter Reed Army Medical School and the University of Detroit. Dr. Milonas learned from his own experience how important it is to have a strong educational background. This is the legacy that he has passed on to the children of our community.

The dedicated involvement of Dr. Milonas has not been motivated by fame or fortune, but by his desire to inspire and guide children. Dr. Milonas has said, "We all should carry a magic light in our hearts to guide our children through the adversities of life." On behalf of the students and parents in the community, I would like to thank Dr. Charles Milonas for his dedication to education.

IN MEMORY OF JACQUES YVES COUSTEAU

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I come before you today to pay tribute to a man who is well-known around the world for his pioneering work in the field of marine research, conservation and education. Jacques Yves Cousteau passed away this morning in Paris, at the age of 87.

Jacques Cousteau was an inventor, an explorer, and a concerned citizen of our world. He invented a waterproof housing for an underwater movie camera in 1936, and in 1943, with French engineer Emile Gagnon created the Aqualung, which allowed divers to swim untethered underwater for several hours. Cousteau fought for the French in WWII, and the Aqualung was used by divers to locate and remove enemy mines after the war. In 1950 he purchased the ship *Calypso* from which to conduct his explorations of the world oceans, beginning the work for which he is perhaps best known: bringing the excitement of the oceans to the public.

He showed people around the world the beauty of ocean ecosystems, exploring the depths with a sense of adventure, exposing the oceans as the last earthy frontier to be explored, as exciting and amazing as any exploration into space. He lectured, produced amazing underwater photography, and published many books. Two of his films, "The Silent World" (1956) and "World Without Sun" (1966) won Academy Awards for best documentary. His television program, "The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau" (1968-1976) also brought the marvels of his expeditions and the undersea world into American homes, as well as the lasting image of him, jauntily smiling from the deck of the *Calypso*, clad in his black rubber wetsuit.

In 1974 he began The Cousteau Society, an organization whose membership now totals over 300,000 worldwide, to help raise public awareness of ocean issues and help promote wise management of our ocean resources. His work did not end at the shore, however, and he was active on many environmental issues, including the potentially devastating effects of overpopulation. He was awarded the Medal of Freedom by President Ronald Reagan in 1985, and in 1989, was honored by the French with membership in the French Academy.

He inspired many to love the sea, and to pursue careers in marine science. My district, the Monterey Bay area of California, has been particularly blessed in its connection to an incredibly diverse and abundant marine environment. Off our shores we have the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, the largest marine protected area in the country, encompassing environments that vary from the rocky intertidal to the incredible depths of the Monterey Canyon. Around the bay we have 18 institutions with world class, ongoing research in the marine environment. Over 1.7 million people visit our Monterey Bay Aquarium each year, to witness the amazing life we have off our shores, and to educate themselves about ocean life and human impacts which threaten it.

All ocean scientists, educators and managers owe a debt of gratitude to Jacques Cousteau for raising the public awareness and support of marine research and conservation.

In a recent interview, Cousteau was asked the question "Which area of pollution worries you the most?", to which he responded "I don't make a separation, I worry about the entire system. Our way of managing the Earth is wrong."

I would leave you with the thought that we can no longer plead ignorance of our aquatic environments. Through the work of Jacques Cousteau, and thousands of other marine scientists, we are now more aware than ever of the amazing wonder and fragility of our ocean ecosystems. But our greatest tribute to this man, and this knowledge, should be the efforts we make to ensure the protection and wise management of our ocean resources.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE RED
DEVILS OF MAPLESVILLE HIGH
SCHOOL

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding school from my home district. Maplesville High School, while not only committed to academic excellence, has achieved an amazing accomplishment. On May 16, 1997, the Red Devils captured the State title in Class 1-A baseball, finishing up with the school's first 30-win season. While this victory is impressive, the win's significance is only compounded when added to the string of victories the school has posted during the last 2 scholastic years. During the years 1995 through 1997, the students of Maplesville combined to win four 1-A State titles in three separate sports, including football, girl's basketball, and twice in boy's baseball.

I would like to commend the students of Maplesville High School and state that it is not only an honor for me but for all the people who are a part of Maplesville to recognize these athlete/students' achievements. The courage they displayed in pursuing their victory is indicative of the character traits—including dedication, a strong work ethic, and pride—we all hope today's students graduating from high school possess. The four trophies that stand vigil at Maplesville are poignant reminders of the accomplishments and the victories that the students earned. These trophies are also testimony to the aspirations a group of people can achieve if they are willing to work as a team, aiming at a common goal.

Though the State championships the school have amassed are quite impressive, I would also like to call attention to the fact that these student/athletes, who have balanced both academics and sports, have managed to collectively excel beyond expectation, persevering in the face of adversity. Each of these teams have achieved what no other in the State of Alabama can boast—they are No. 1 and the best in Alabama.

HONORING CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY
PATROL OFFICERS LARRY
STEINKRAUS AND NICK
BASSOLINO

HON. WALTER H. CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the selfless dedication of the men and women of the Department of the California Highway Patrol. The CHP was created on August 14, 1929, with the sole purpose of insuring safety, security, and service for the public. Today, the CHP is served by over 6,700 men and women.

Two examples of the dedication and service to the driving public and specifically to the residents of the 22d Congressional District of the State of California are retiring Officers

Larry Steinkraus and Nick Bassolino. Both officers served the country in the military before entering law enforcement. As the commercial officers assigned to secure the safety of the roads of our community they were personally responsible for removing over 11,600 unsafe commercial vehicles over the last 12 years. Officer Steinkraus served as a California Highway Patrol officer for over 28 years in total and Officer Bassolino served 30 years.

Mr. Speaker, today we honor Officer Larry Steinkraus and Officer Nick Bassolino as they retire from their brilliant careers in public service. They have truly displayed the courage, honesty, and professionalism that the California Highway Patrol brings to the residents of the State of California.

INTRODUCTION OF GOOD COR-
PORATE CITIZENSHIP AND FED-
ERAL PROCUREMENT INCEN-
TIVES ACT

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, at a time when some American corporations commonly use large-scale layoffs in order to reap hundreds of millions of dollars in profits on the stock market, demand give-backs in order to pit American workers in competition with cheap, unprotected foreign workers, and invest overseas to escape health, safety, and environmental standards here at home, we do not believe that the United States Government should be rewarding such shortsighted companies with billions of dollars in federal contracts vis-a-vis companies that are good corporate citizens here at home and overseas. Instead, we should be using the purchasing power of the Federal Government to reward socially responsible and environmentally responsible companies.

Every year the U.S. Government buys more than \$200 billion in goods and services, ranging from weapons systems to cleaning supplies, making it the largest customer in the American marketplace. This purchasing power needs to be harnessed—through targeted procurement preferences—and used as an engine of progress and as a powerful source of marketplace leverage to reward exemplary corporate behavior in the bottom line.

The economist Adam Smith recognized that free markets, left to their own devices, do not deal with matters of economic justice and social equity, let alone environmental sustainability. In that vein, our Federal Government should also be doing more than just trying to save a buck. Uncle Sam should be an enlightened consumer and encourage more of the business community to practice good corporate citizenship. Just as with the individual citizen, the good corporate citizen should be expected to act ethically and should be rewarded accordingly in the marketplace. That means not only acting responsibly as a company in producing goods and services, but also responding to the needs and interests of host communities as well as employees and customers. This approach is far from revolu-

tionary because companies of all sizes and sectors have realized that good conduct can result in long-term profitability. That is why more than 100 U.S. companies have already adopted codes of conduct to govern their internal operations and external affairs.

My colleagues, Congressmen EVANS, FILER, LIPINSKI, and LEWIS join me today in introducing legislation to give a substantial preference, when bidding on Federal contracts, to companies that adopt and enforce a corporate code of conduct and open their operations to outside monitoring of compliance. In other words, priority will go to companies which provide a safe and healthy workplace, avoid racial or gender discrimination, comply with laws that ensure fair competition, and uphold a responsible environmental record at home and in their overseas operations.

Specifically, our bill—the Good Corporate Citizenship and Federal Procurement Incentives Act—does the following:

Requires the director of each Federal agency to establish procedures to give a preference to contracting with companies that have adopted and are enforcing codes of conduct;

Requires that corporate codes of conduct build upon the workplace code of conduct recently agreed upon by the Apparel Industry Partnership as well as the model business principles developed and announced in 1995 after lengthy White House consultations with business leaders, public interest groups, and concerned individuals;

Ensures that all employees are well informed about the specific provisions of the corporate code of conduct adopted by their employing company;

Establishes an annual Federal interagency review, a public petition process, and public hearings to be spearheaded by the U.S. Department of Commerce to investigate and determine whether companies that have been awarded preferences are, in fact, complying with and enforcing their corporate codes of conduct;

Allows any person or organization—including independent monitors—with pertinent factual information to file a petition and request a public hearing on evidence that a company that has received or is receiving a procurement preference is not in compliance with its own corporate code of conduct; and

Authorizes Federal agencies to take into account when extending trade mission support, OPIC/EX-IM Bank assistance and other taxpayer-financed benefits and to withdraw, suspend, or limit procurement preferences awarded on a contract or company basis or both as a result of investigations and public hearing(s) in which it is determined that a company is not enforcing its corporate code of conduct. The decisions of Federal agencies in this regard would also be subject to judicial review.

Mr. Speaker, this is very timely and groundbreaking legislation to give a significant preference in the awarding of more than \$200 billion in Federal contracts to U.S. companies that practice good corporate citizenship day in and day out.

TRIBUTE TO CLARA BARTON HIGH SCHOOL

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the students of Clara Barton High School of Brooklyn, NY. They have not been celebrated as sports heroes. They are not entertainment celebrities. But a tradition has been established in academic excellence at Clara Barton High School. These students have tirelessly dedicated themselves to achieving academic excellence.

Clara Barton High School recently won fourth place in the "We the People * * * The Citizen and the Constitution" competition sponsored by the Center for Civic Education. This national competition is organized to encourage young people to learn more about our Constitution and how our Government works. In this competition, students demonstrate their knowledge of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights before simulated congressional committees composed of constitutional scholars, lawyers, journalists, and Government leaders. Students compete as classes after completing a comprehensive course of study on the Constitution to qualify for the competition. The national finalists must win congressional district and State competitions to advance to this point.

This is the second time Clara Barton has placed fourth in the contest and the sixth time that they have made it to the national finals as State champions. It is quite evident that something great is going on at Clara Barton High School. I congratulate the members of the team from Clara Barton High School in my district in Brooklyn. My hat goes off to you. I want to congratulate each student because I think this is part of the process of creating an environment in America where education is exalted, where academic and intellectual activities are raised to a new level. We must create an atmosphere where our students are inspired and given incentives to strive for excellence.

These are the students who strive for excellence in understanding the Bill of Rights and the Constitution: Nicole Aljoe, Munira Basir, Letricia Bennett, Michelle Bennett, Katherine Bernard, Slahudin Bholai, Dafina Westbrook-Broadly, Keusha Carrington, Shakira Chang, Calvin Coleman, Dean Douglas, Nirva Dube, Ilesha Etheridge, Jonathan Ewars, Migdalia Feliberty, Sean Forde, Sharkara Godet, Oslen Grant, Moshesh Harris, Rochelin Herold, Christopher Hubbard, Sonia Hurbie, Tiffany Jefferson, Generva John, Anthony Marin, Anisah Miley, Travis Moor, Calistia Nanton, Franchelica Nunez, Damian O'Connor, Ayo Ogun, Emmanuel Onasile, Tamara Osbourne, Charlene Palmer, Carolina Perez, Natalie Pierre, Raquel Rivera, Tanisha Simpson, Camille Sinclair, Vysaisha Singh, Vijay Sookedo, Sharon St. Hill, Karrien Stone, Naquida Taylor, and Andrea Telford.

The students at Clara Barton High School come from very diverse socioeconomic and

ethnic backgrounds. It was the most diverse team to appear at the national contest. The diversity of my district is reflected in the names of these children. My district has Cambodian, Chinese and Pakistani residents. There are a whole array of people from all of the islands of the Caribbean including Haitians. It is a wonderful mixture, and represents a part of America's rainbow.

I wish to congratulate Dr. Leo Casey who was the teacher and coach of the Clara Barton team. Thanks to Dr. Casey such a winning tradition at Clara Barton High School has been established. This clearly shows his talent for nurturing the academic achievements of the students. I also want to congratulate Mrs. Florence Smith, a former high school teacher, who served as the volunteer coordinator for my office. If Members want to talk about volunteer services in harmony with the great conference recently held in Philadelphia here is an example of the kind of volunteers that we have in America. There are committed people who retire and, in some cases, spend more time in volunteer activities after retirement than they did when they were working.

Congratulations to all the people who made it happen. In my congressional district, the Clara Barton High School team is sponsored not only by my office but by the Central Brooklyn Martin Luther King Commission. In fact, the money raised to first send this team to Albany and Washington, DC was gathered by the Central Brooklyn Martin Luther King Commission. There are some other organizations that have also become sponsors. Children's Times is a publication on education. Judge Thomas Jones and his wife have been very instrumental in encouraging the young people at Clara Barton High School and in raising money to make certain that they were able to go to Albany and Washington, DC. So it has become a group enterprise of great magnitude. It is one of those activities that we should see more of nationwide.

I salute the Clara Barton High School championship team from the 11th Congressional District of New York for their outstanding performance. I would also like to congratulate all the schools and all the youngsters across America who are champions in intellectual and academic activities.

TRIBUTE TO GENE MEYERS

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. ROUKEMA of New Jersey and I would like to call to your attention Gene Meyers of Hawthorne, New Jersey.

Gene is a lifelong resident of Hawthorne and graduated from Hawthorne High School. He is a founding member of the Hawthorne Chamber of Commerce and was a catalyst in making it one of the largest Chambers in North Jersey. He served in many capacities with the Chamber of Commerce including President and has been integral in imple-

menting the Chamber's goal of making Hawthorne a more vibrant community.

Gene has been President and CEO of Hawthorne Chevrolet for three decades. Hawthorne Chevrolet was founded by his uncle, Fred C. Meyers in 1927, and Gene built the company to be the success it is today. The company is one of the largest Chevrolet Dealerships in the State of New Jersey and ranks in the top 60 in the country. Gene has also been the President and CEO of Paramus Auto Mall since 1995 and has served as President of the Tri-State Dealers Association, an association of Chevrolet dealers in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Gene further prioritizes community through his involvement with the Hawthorne Boys and Girls Club. He serves as a member of the Board of Directors and calls Bingo every Sunday night. Even though he has been successful, he has not forgotten what is important. Gene is President of the Hawthorne Republican Unit.

Gene and his wife Florence are the proud parents of Mark, Cindy, Steven, Ron and Scott, and they have three grandchildren, Steven, Michelle and Jamie.

Mr. Speaker, we ask that you join us, our colleagues, Gene's family and friends, and the Borough of Hawthorne in recognizing Gene Meyers' outstanding and invaluable service to the community.

DR. BETTY SHABAZZ

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut. It is with great sadness that I mark the passage of one of our generations' remarkable women—Dr. Betty Shabazz. She first became known to us in tragedy, and she leaves us in tragedy. But in the 30 years between her husband's assassination and her own death, she led a life filled with family, friends, and achievement.

One of her daughters said she wanted to think of her mother's death as a transition. And that would be a good way to think of her life as well. She lived all the drama and change of her generation. We saw her transition from a young woman, mother of six little children, who had seen her husband murdered before her eyes to a universally admired speaker for social justice and civil rights. We came to know her as a respected professional in the fields of nursing, public health administration, and education. To those closest to her, she was mother, confidante, friend. But to many others, she was role model, trailblazer, and inspiration. America is richer for her life and her contributions, and she will be greatly missed.

The love Betty Shabazz bore her husband survived his death. The love she bore her children and their children will survive her death. I know I join with my colleagues in offering my deepest sympathy to her family.

June 25, 1997

CITYHOOD FOR CITRUS HEIGHTS

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention a very momentous occasion which will be taking place in my district. Next week, in recognition of a 12-year effort that went all the way to the United States Supreme Court, thousands of my constituents will join together to celebrate the recent incorporation of the City of Citrus Heights.

On November 5, 1996, by a vote of 62.5% to 37.5%, Cityhood for Citrus Heights was finally achieved. Its 14.2 miles and 88,000 residents makes it the largest city to incorporate in the State of California and the first new city in Sacramento County in half a century.

On that same day, the residents of Citrus Heights also elected five City Council members to represent them and carry forth the City's mission statement of commitment to providing high quality, economical, and responsive services to their community.

It gives me great pleasure today to recognize those inaugural Citrus Heights City Council members before the U.S. House of Representatives: Honorable William C. Hughes, Mayor, Honorable Roberta MacGlashan, Vice Mayor, Honorable Alma E. Kenyon, Council Member, Honorable Tim Raney, Council Member, and Honorable James C. Shelby, Council Member.

Mr. Speaker, you will also be interested to learn that Citrus Heights was first known in the 1850's as Sylvan and was settled by miners who raised livestock in the hills northeast of Sacramento. A real estate developer renamed the area to Citrus Heights in 1910 in an attempt to attract more settlers from the Midwest.

In 1859, Sylvan School was built and, in 1862, moved to Sylvan Corners. In 1928, the school building was renovated into a clubhouse and moved to a half-acre lot on Sylvan Road, where it currently stands and where Citrus Heights' time capsule will be buried later this month.

One of Citrus Heights' main streets, Greenback Lane, was a dirt wagon road in the 1860's and 1870's and received its name when the County paid landowners in "greenbacks" worth about 30 cents to the dollar.

Citrus Heights has one of Sacramento County's leading retail centers—Sunrise Mall—which is hosting the five-day celebration of Citrus Heights' incorporation. The "City Lights for Downtown Citrus Heights" grand celebration begins on July 1 with the "State of the City" celebration and culminates with "The Ball on the Mall" on July 5.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, the residents of the City of Citrus Heights and Sacramento County in celebrating Citrus Heights' long-awaited and well-deserved entry into "Cityhood."

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TO RECOGNIZE THE INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER OF LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL INCORPORATED

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to invite my colleagues to join with me in supporting Little League Baseball by cosponsoring the resolution I have introduced to recognize the international character of Little League Baseball Incorporated.

In 1964, Little League Baseball was incorporated by the Congress in Public Law 88-378. The Little League Baseball incorporating legislation was approved unanimously in both the House and the Senate. It was signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson on July 16, 1964.

At that time, we in the Congress recognized the unique contribution of Little League Baseball to our Nation's young people. Little League involvement has long provided a valuable outlet for healthy activity and training under good leadership in the atmosphere of wholesome community participation for generations of Americans. It teaches not just the rudiments of the game but the basics of teamwork and fair play that children need to become good and decent citizens.

The original law set out the objective and purpose of Little League Baseball. It was "to promote, develop, supervise, and voluntarily assist in all lawful ways the interest of boys who will participate in Little League baseball."

Today, Little League Baseball Incorporated is active in promoting and supervising youth—both boys and girls—worldwide in participating in Little League. It has chartered more than 18,000 baseball or softball leagues in 85 countries, across six continents.

Little League Baseball is planning a new facility—the Little League Baseball European Leadership Training Center—which will provide a home for clinics and training programs and will serve as the site for the European Little League Baseball playoffs. It is to be located in Kutno, Poland.

The Center will be a 35-acre complex to host baseball sports clinics, adult volunteer training programs as well as youth development programs.

Unfortunately, although the Polish Little League Baseball Foundation established to direct the construction of the facilities and playing fields in Kutno is a nonprofit organization, they are being denied an exemption from the Polish Value-Added Tax.

Since the Polish Finance Ministry does not classify Little League Baseball as an international organization, the VAT will be applied to the approximately \$4 million for the project.

The application of the VAT could cost this charitable organization up to \$880,000.

Let's clarify for the world to know—Little League Baseball Incorporated is a worldwide, international organization. It should be accorded all of the benefits and privileges available to nongovernmental international organizations.

I'd ask all my colleagues to cosponsor this resolution to say to the Polish Finance Ministry—Let's play ball!

12651

TRIBUTE TO MILDRED JONES

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to a remarkable woman from my district who recently left us.

For more than 40 years, Mildred Jones served her community and nation. She represented the World YWCA at the United Nations for 15 years, worked for UNICEF, chaired the Mission Commission in the 1990s, and helped organize several international conferences on women—including the 1995 Beijing Conference. Closer to home, she served her community at the White Plains Presbyterian Church, soliciting support for programs that provide food and shelter to the homeless and housing for senior citizens.

Mildred Jones touched the lives of people all over the world. She will be sorely missed. Mr. Speaker, in her honor, I wish to have portions of her 1997 United Presbyterian Church "Woman of the Year" nomination included in the RECORD for all to read. May she inspire each and every one of us.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR NOMINATION UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, USA 1997

Mrs. Jones represented the World YWCA at the United Nations from 1971 until 1996. As a representative of a non-governmental organization at the UN, she chaired the NGO committee for UNICEF. During the International Year of the Child in 1979, she worked professionally in the UNICEF office and was the U.S. representative and side to Canon Moerman, head of the UN's International Year of the Child.

In her work with UNICEF, Mrs. Jones was instrumental in aggressively promoting a boycott of the Nestle Company to combat the marketing of baby formula milk to mothers in African countries. (Formula milk requires the addition of water, and the water in many African communities was typhoid-ridden. UNICEF presented alternative educational programs for breast feeding.)

As a church elder and chair of the Mission Commission in the 1990's, Mrs. Jones was an important spearhead in developing a Mentoring Program involving church members who work with the children of homeless families living in temporary housing.

Throughout her more than 40 years of service to the YMCA, UN and UNICEF (as well as her concurrent service in the White Plains Presbyterian Church), Mrs. Jones has worked creatively and effectively for the well-being of children. She helped organize international causes to reduce high child-mortality rates by means of methods such as breast-feeding, immunization, oral rehydration therapy, and growth monitoring. Helping to empower the powerless does not happen without critics. During the planning for the International Year of the Child, Mrs. Jones received an angry letter from an executive in a prominent woman's organization demanding that the U.S. withdraw support for the IYC because it was a "Communist Conspiracy". Mrs. Jones firmly rejected that idea, pointing out that, in fact, the Soviet Union had refused to participate in the IYC, stating that their children were well cared for and didn't need help.

In her mission work with the White Plains Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Jones was active

in gaining support for several outreach programs: SWAP (a program to renovate old buildings in inner-city Yonkers); Ecumenical Emergency Food Pantry; Kingsley House (a senior citizens' apartment house jointly funded by the White Plains church and New York State); and SHORE (Sheltering the Homeless is Our Responsibility, a community-wide program).

Mildred Jones served on the Board of Directors of the National YWCA, 1955-1970, and was vice-president of the Board, 1967-1970. She was a member of the Executive Committee of the World YWCA, 1967-1975, and VP of the World YWCA, 1971-1975. As part of her UN and UNICEF work, Mrs. Jones helped organize three world conferences about and for women (Mexico, Copenhagen and Beijing.) She was a model for women in her church work, also: one of the first women to be ordained an elder in White Plains, Clerk of Session for eight years, a member of Session, off on an, for nearly 25 years.

HONORING SMITHVILLE FIDDLERS' JAMBOREE AS AN OUTSTANDING NATIONAL JAMBOREE AND CRAFTS FESTIVAL

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the Smithville Fiddlers' Jamboree and Crafts Festival and The National Championship for Country Musician Beginners which are a great source of civic and cultural pride in Smithville, Tennessee.

As a matter of fact, it was recently named the Official Jamboree and Crafts Festival of the State of Tennessee. Since the Festival's inception in 1972, attendance has grown from 16 States represented and 8,000 people present to 44 States and four foreign countries represented with over 110,000 people attending in 1996.

The Smithville Jamboree has set high standards of excellence for music, crafts, hospitality and fellowship. The Jamboree has been televised each year and broadcast worldwide, and has even had the distinction of being featured in the National Geographic Traveler and Southern Living. An example of how popular the Annual Jamboree has become worldwide, was its recent listing in the International Datebook of the New York Times on Sunday, June 8.

The Jamboree and Festival, which is held annually over the Fourth of July holiday, has been named one of the top 100 tourist events in North America, according to a list compiled by the American Bus Association. Additionally, the Jamboree has been selected as a "Top 20 Tourist Favorite" by the Southeast Tourism Society, which includes the states of Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Virginia.

I congratulate the founders of this event, the staff, and volunteers who have kept and continue to keep this piece of American tradition alive. I further recognize the local community organizations who have worked so diligently to make this event a success year after year.

They include: Smithville/DeKalb Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Merchants Association, Smithville Volunteer Fire Department and local individuals who begin planning in early January. They work all the way up until a new Champion Fiddler of the Upper Cumberland and the National Championships for Country Music Beginners are announced.

As always, the 1997 Jamboree and Crafts Festival stands to be recognized as the best ever. On behalf of all those who dedicate their hard work and effort to making this event possible, I encourage all who might be traveling through the great State of Tennessee to stop off, kick back and enjoy this time honored tradition of old-time Appalachian country music, dance, and authentic Appalachian art and culture.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PUBLIC VOICE CAMPAIGN REFORM ACT OF 1997

HON. HAROLD E. FORD, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of the 105th Congress, the President challenged Congress to enact campaign finance reform legislation before the Fourth of July. As we approach this landmark date, Congress has yet to hold the first hearing on campaign finance reform legislation. At the same time, both political parties continue to aggressively solicit soft money from corporate donors, while the Federal Election Commission, the body charged by Congress with enforcing our election laws is starved for cash and is immobilized by partisan gridlock.

Today, I will introduce campaign finance reform legislation to strengthen enforcement of election laws, increase disclosure, ban soft money and provide reduced broadcast time to political candidates. For too long, the Federal Election Commission has been a paper tiger in a jungle of money-dominated campaigns. President Clinton has stated that in order to clean up campaigns and strengthen the FEC, "we need a clean break from the past." This legislation gives us a chance to break from the past by requiring the President to appoint an independent seventh Commissioner recommended by the existing six members. The seventh Commissioner would serve as Chairman, and all of the Commissioners would be limited to one 6 year term. Under the current law, the Commission is split evenly between Democrats and Republicans.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, this bill will allow the FEC to charge a filing fee for candidates, political committees and parties who meet minimum thresholds of financial activity. This provision will give the agency a degree of financial independence that the Congress refuses to give it in annual appropriations. It has been endorsed by the eminent scholars Thomas Mann of the Brookings Institution and Norman Ornstein of the American Enterprise Institute.

The bill also restores the FEC's ability to conduct random audits of candidates, PACs and parties, and allows the Commission to

refer a case to the Justice Department as soon as the FEC believes there may have been criminal activity. These two provisions and others in the bill have been recommended by the author is of the respected University of Southern California campaign finance study entitled *New Realities, New Thinking*.

The pervasive influence of money in politics, especially soft money, has tainted our political process and threatens to eclipse the fundamental principle that every person's vote counts the same. I applaud the President's recent call to strengthen the FEC and ban soft money, Mr. Speaker. Now it is time for the Congress to act. This legislation will restore fairness to our political process by banning soft money.

Further, it will require broadcasters, who stand to benefit from the use of digital airwaves—channels which belong to the public—to fulfill their public interest obligations by offering reduced television time to political candidates. In the past 25 years, spending by political candidates and political committees has risen dramatically. In 1972, candidates spent \$25 million on television advertising. In 1996, candidates spent \$500 million on political advertising. The high cost of television advertising requires candidates and incumbents to spend a disproportionate amount of time raising money, has increased the influence of special interests, makes it difficult for challenges to compete with incumbents, and interferes with candidates' efforts to communicate with voters.

In the 1996 election cycle, over \$2 billion was spent on Federal elections. Over \$266 million of this was in unregulated soft money. This constituted a 224% increase in soft money spending by the Republicans and a 257% increase by Democrats. Soft money has become the legal loophole through which candidates and parties are driving a mack truck, and it is time to close this loophole once and for all.

Mr. Speaker, 22 years ago Congress created the Federal Election Commission because, in the words of the agency's charter, "our representative form of government needed protection from the corrosive influence of unlimited and undisclosed political contributions." As we approach the celebration of our nation's birth, let's give the American people a gift that will stem their distrust and cynicism of our political system. Let's fulfill the obligation we made to them in 1975 by enacting meaningful campaign finance reform legislation.

IN MEMORY OF MISSOURI NEWS-MAN WILLIAM LESTER "LES" SIMPSON

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, June 16, 1997, the State of Missouri lost a distinguished citizen. William Lester "Les" Simpson of Odessa, MO, passed away in Lexington, MO at the age of 88.

In 1926, Mr. Simpson started a lifelong career in the news business at his father's Rolla

(MO) Times. In 1944, he and his wife Madeline bought the Holden Progress, where he became publisher. In 1990, they moved to Odessa, where he resided until his death.

Mr. Simpson was a member of the Missouri Press Association, serving as president in 1957, and the Central Missouri Press Association, of which he was president in 1950. He was inducted into the MPA Hall of Fame in 1992. He was also the recipient of distinguished service awards from Northeast, Northwest, and Central Missouri press associations and received the Merrill Chilcote Award in 1995 from the Northwest Missouri Press Association. Mr. Simpson also served on the board of regents at Central Missouri State University in Warrensburg, MO from 1959-77, serving as board vice president from 1961-65, and president from 1965-71. He received the CMSU Distinguished Service Award in 1995.

Mr. Simpson was a 50-year member of the Holden Masonic Lodge and Order of Eastern Star. He was past president and member of the Holden Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Ararat Shrine of Kansas City.

He was preceded in death by his wife Madeline in 1992, as well as three brothers and one sister. He is survived by a daughter, Betty Spaar of Odessa, who continues in her father's footsteps as the publisher of the newspaper, *The Odessan*. Also surviving are three sisters, five grandchildren, and a great-grandson. I know that this body joins me in expressing sympathy to the family of this outstanding Missourian.

HAPPY 150TH BIRTHDAY TO THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker. One of the legislative accomplishments of which I am most proud is my role, along with others in the Massachusetts Congressional delegation, in securing passage last year of the legislation which created a national park in the City of New Bedford, commemorating the City's crucial role as a world whaling center. The fact that New Bedford played a leading role in the history of whaling is of course chronicled most famously in Herman Melville's *Moby-Dick*, but, although the whaling industry has long since moved elsewhere and now largely come to an end, the city is still a remarkable storehouse of information on the history of whaling, and the establishment of the national park will bring that story to millions of visitors in the coming years.

While the people of New Bedford are looking forward to sharing that history—and the many other important contributions their city has made to American culture—they have been celebrating their history on their own for decades. In fact, I was honored to have had the chance to participate in a parade in April in honor of the 150th anniversary of New Bedford's incorporation as a city, an event attended by more than 50,000 people. Of course New Bedford as a community has existed much longer than 150 years, but it is

surely no accident that its incorporation as a city dates to the heyday of the whaling industry there. Since 1847, New Bedford, like so many other American cities, has gone through many changes and many stages of economic development, but its residents have continued to work to make the city a better place to live, while still preserving its wonderful history.

And New Bedford has been an extraordinary city indeed. Beyond its role in the whaling industry, New Bedford has been the home of many "firsts" and other important events in American history, and I would like to take note of several. It is no surprise that the city was involved in a number of key maritime events, including, in the 1770s, the construction of Old Ironsides by George Claghorn, a New Bedford resident and ship builder. Also, in 1783, the American Ship *Bedford*, owned by William Rotch, Jr. of New Bedford, became the first vessel to display the American flag in English waters. And, it was in 1896 that the city's Joshua Slocum competed the first solo trip around the world in his sloop "Spray."

The city also played a key role in the fight for an end to slavery, and for fair treatment generally of African Americans. It was an important site on the Underground Railroad, and in 1838, a fugitive slave and his wife traveled to New Bedford from Newport, Rhode Island at the invitation of two quakers who invited him to share their carriage. Upon arriving in New Bedford, where he lived for several years and played an active role in the Underground Railroad, this former slave took the name of Frederick Douglass, and, under that name, became one of the best known African American authors and activists in our nation's history. In 1848, Lewis Temple, an African American blacksmith invented the Temple Toggle Harpoon, which revolutionized the whaling industry. And, in 1863, Sgt. William Carney of New Bedford saved the American flag in a Civil War battle at Fort Wagner, where he fought with members of the Massachusetts 54th Regiment, made up of black soldiers (a battle depicted in the film "Glory"). Sgt. Carney was later the first black recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Other New Bedford historical events of note include the 1853 opening of the city's Free Public Library (this was the nation's second free library, opening its doors just weeks after the first opened in Boston); the 1871 founding of St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, the first Portuguese Catholic Church in North America; and the 1874 writing of "Robert's Rules of Order" by Captain Henry Robert, then stationed at the city's Fort Taber (which was designed by Robert E. Lee).

Beyond these specific events, the history of New Bedford illustrates the strengths and challenges of older industrial area in our country from the latter half of the nineteenth century through the end of the twentieth. Most important, it demonstrates the importance of the commitment and character of a city's residents in creating a vibrant community.

The whaling industry which was so essential to New Bedford has of course ended as an ongoing commercial activity. But, the city remains one of the centers of fishing in the world, and one example of the creative spirit of the people of New Bedford is the extent to which they have blended the maritime history

of the city into its ongoing economic life. Too often in America respect for history and tradition is somehow considered to be a detraction from a concern with current economic activity. Indeed, many urban areas in this country during the middle part of this century, began, in one way or another, to separate their waterfronts from their main commercial centers. In New Bedford, however, the waterfront has always had an important place of pride in the economic life and culture of the city, and this experience is a graphic repudiation of the idea that tradition and economic activity must perpetually be in conflict. Rather, as shown so clearly in New Bedford, they can be mutually reinforcing to everyone's benefit.

New Bedford also has a proud history as one of the industrial centers of this country, serving as an important hub of the garment and textile industry. While this has meant that the city—and the region—has also become an example of the shortsightedness of national trade and industrial policies which often promote the interests of some at the expense of others, once again, the spirit of the people of New Bedford has been strengthened by these adverse trends. And, now in its 151st year, New Bedford continues to strive for economic expansion that takes full advantage of twenty-first century norms. The city is striving hard for a number of improvements in the transportation grid which serves the region, and which, when brought to fruition, hold great promise for significant economic expansion.

Another area where New Bedford has an important lesson for the rest of the country is in dealing with the consequences of past environmental damage. Until fairly recently in our nation's history we paid very little attention to the negative effects of air and water pollution. For the past twenty-five years we have worked hard to address the environmental problems that have arisen in cities and towns throughout the country. New Bedford, as one of the older industrial areas of the country, was not immune from the effects of the pre-environmental regime in which so little attention was paid to the cleanliness of our air and water. But, today, in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency, which has shown a great deal of responsiveness to the City's needs, New Bedford is an example of how to proceed in a constructive fashion to address past environmental difficulties while maximizing current economic potential. With the ongoing work to restore the city's harbor, ensure the protection of Buzzards Bay's waters, convert abandoned manufacturing sites into opportunities for new economic growth, explore the potential of aquaculture, and in so many other ways, the people of New Bedford continue to strive for an appropriate balance between sensitivity to the environment and economic growth.

Finally, New Bedford reminds America of a lesson which, sadly, the country appears to be very much in need of remembering: the importance of immigration in building this great country, culturally, socially and economically. As a port, New Bedford has long been a center of immigration. Today, people continue to immigrate in large numbers to the area from Portugal, the Azores, Madeira and the Republic of Cape Verde. All continue to be a source of vitality for the city, and those of us who

point to the industrious and valued work force that constitutes one of the city's great assets know that immigration is a major factor in the composition of the work force. Furthermore, the city's example is an excellent argument in favor of a continuation of the generous attitude toward immigration that the United States has traditionally held, but which, unfortunately, is now being questioned in some quarters.

Mr. Speaker, in the years ahead at the appropriate anniversaries on which people take stock of the city's condition, I believe we will be able to look back to today as a period when the people of New Bedford, working together as they have so often in the past, continued to make important strides in both transforming the city's economy to prepare it for the twenty-first century and in preserving its incredibly rich legacy. I have represented New Bedford in the United States House of Representatives since January of 1993, and in that capacity it is a great honor as well as a distinct pleasure for me to join in celebrating with the people of the city on this glorious 150th birthday.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS IN SUPPORT OF BILL TO REFORM THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK TO BE MORE RESPONSIBLE TO AMERICAN JOBS

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of a bill which I introduced today, with Mr. LIPINSKI of Illinois and Mr. MCGOVERN of Massachusetts as original cosponsors. This bill would require the Export-Import Bank of the United States, when selecting among firms to provide financial assistance, to give preference to any firm which has shown a commitment to reinvestment and job creation in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, this bill gets at, I believe the heart of the issue of the relationship between the U.S. Government, the taxpayers of this country and corporate America.

Mr. Speaker, let me tell you a little bit about some of the companies which have received financial assistance from the Export-Import Bank in recent years—and you tell me whether these are really the best companies that the middle income people of this country should be subsidizing. According to information from Ex-IM, among the top 25 companies which receive assistance from Ex-Im are Boeing, General Electric, and AT&T. Let's take a brief look at these companies and see whether these really are the types of companies that the American taxpayers should be rewarding.

In terms of employment, in 1990 Boeing had 155,900 employees. In 1996, it had 103,600 employees—a decline of 52,300 jobs during that period. In other words, it laid off 1/3 of its workforce, despite being the top recipient of Ex-Im aid.

Mr. Speaker, General Electric is the number two recipient of Ex-Im aid. In 1975 GE had 667,000 American workers. Twenty years later, it had 398,000, a decline of 269,000

jobs. General Electric CEO Jack Welch, is well known for his ruthlessness in moving GE jobs to anyplace in the world where he can get cheap labor—Mexico, China, and other poor Third World countries. Is this really the type of company we want to be rewarding with taxpayer subsidies? Downsizing American workers has been at the core of the Jack Welch philosophy at GE, and Ex-Im is actually providing millions of dollars in support of this company.

As for AT&T, in 1995 AT&T laid off 40,000 workers. Interestingly enough, reports show that in that same year, AT&T provided its CEO, Robert Allen, with \$15 million in options plus a \$11 million grant.

My point, Mr. Speaker, is that the entire approach of Ex-Im in terms of job creation is too narrow. They approach the idea of "jobs through exports" on a project-by-project basis, and ignore the totality of what the company is doing.

My bill is quite simple. This bill would simply require the Export-Import Bank to look at the totality of the situation. And if there is a company that is showing a commitment to job creation and reinvestment in the United States, then that company should receive preference for assistance.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 26, 1997, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 27

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the threat of domestic terrorism, focusing on allegations from the recent trial of Timothy McVeigh in the Oklahoma City bombing.

SD-226

JULY 8

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to review the cost effectiveness, necessity and efficacy of the

operation of the Rural Utilities Service, and to examine the effects of potential electricity deregulation on rural America and the Rural Electric Cooperative System.

SR-332

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine certain matters with regard to the committee's special investigation on campaign financing.

SR-325

JULY 9

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To continue hearings to examine certain matters with regard to the committee's special investigation on campaign financing.

SR-325

Joint Economic

To hold hearings on tradable emissions. 2325 Rayburn Building

JULY 10

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the government of the District of Columbia.

SD-192

Governmental Affairs

To continue hearings to examine certain matters with regard to the committee's special investigation on campaign financing.

SR-325

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to review the preliminary findings of the General Accounting Office concerning a study on the health, condition, and viability of the range and wildlife populations in Yellowstone National Park.

SD-366

JULY 15

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings to examine certain matters with regard to the committee's special investigation on campaign financing.

SR-325

JULY 16

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to examine the importance of alternative fuels in addressing future national security concerns, focusing on agriculture's vulnerability to energy price volatility, the contribution of home-grown renewable alternative fuels, and the role of new technologies in making agriculture more energy efficient while increasing yields.

SR-332

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To continue hearings to examine certain matters with regard to the committee's special investigation on campaign financing.

SR-325

June 25, 1997

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

12655

JULY 17

tee's special investigation on campaign financing.

SR-325

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To continue hearings to examine certain matters with regard to the committee's special investigation on campaign financing.

SR-325

JULY 22

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings to examine certain matters with regard to the committee's special investigation on campaign financing.

SR-325

JULY 23

9:00 a.m.

Finance

International Trade Subcommittee

To hold hearings with the Caucus on International Narcotics Control on the threat to U.S. trade and finance from drug trafficking and international organized crime.

SD-215

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To continue hearings to examine certain matters with regard to the committee's special investigation on campaign financing.

SR-325

JULY 24

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To continue hearings to examine certain matters with regard to the committee's special investigation on campaign financing.

JULY 29

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to examine the effect of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act (P.L. 104-127) on price and income volatility, and the proper role of the Federal government to manage volatility and protect the integrity of agricultural markets.

SR-332

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings to examine certain matters with regard to the committee's special investigation on campaign financing.

SR-325

JULY 30

9:00 a.m.

Finance

International Trade Subcommittee

To resume hearings with the Caucus on International Narcotics Control on the threat to U.S. trade and finance from drug trafficking and international organized crime.

SD-215

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings to examine certain matters with regard to the committee's special investigation on campaign financing.

SR-325

JULY 31

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to examine how trade opportunities and international agricultural research can stimulate economic growth in Africa, thereby enhancing African food security and increasing U.S. exports.

SR-332

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To continue hearings to examine certain matters with regard to the committee's special investigation on campaign financing.

SR-325

CANCELLATIONS

JUNE 26

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Children and Families Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Family and Medical Leave Act.

SD-430

POSTPONEMENTS

JUNE 26

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

Immigration Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposals to extend the Visa Waiver Pilot Program, including S. 290, to establish a visa waiver pilot program for nationals of Korea who are traveling in tour groups to the United States.

SD-226